

REMARKS

The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a), because the Examiner maintains that the drawings do not show the reflective medium claimed in Claims 4 and 9. Applicant disagrees. Such reflective medium is known to the art, and hence, can be represented by a block diagram in the drawings. Figure 1 clearly shows a reflective encoding track in which alternate strips are reflective. In addition, Figure 6 shows strips corresponding to various encoding tracks. The specification clearly states that code disk 403 can be a reflective medium that satisfies the corresponding limitations in Claims 4 and 9. Since the representation of such an encoding spot constructed from such a medium is no different from an encoding spot constructed from any other medium, nothing would be gained by including another drawing. Hence, Applicant submits that the drawings do show the reflective strips in sufficient detail.

The Examiner rejected Claims 1-2, 5-7 and 10 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Ohtomo (US 6,093,828). Applicant submits that these claims, as amended above, are not anticipated by Ohtomo. Also, the Examiner has indicated that Claims 2 and 7 are allowable if re-written in independent form. Hence, Applicant assumes that the Examiner meant to reject Claims 1, 4-6, and 9-10.

With respect to Claims 1 and 6, the Examiner argues that the apparatus taught in Ohtomo outputs a direction indication when one of the absolute track markings is encountered, and hence, satisfies the limitations of the claims in question. The above amendments to Claims 1 and 6 make it clear that the direction indication responds independent of the position of the absolute track. The system taught in Ohtomo can only detect a change in direction when an absolute track mark is encountered. The position is in error from the time the direction is changed to the time the next absolute track position is detected. Hence, Applicant submits that Claims 1, 6, and the claims dependent therefrom are neither anticipated by, or obvious, in view of Ohtomo.

With respect to Claims 5 and 10, the Examiner identifies the difference between counters 510 and 520 as the absolute value and the angle between zero point and the position of the second index as the state value. The Examiner identifies the incremental track as the

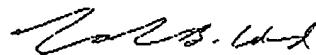
state value track. The above amendments to Claims 5 and 10 make it clear that the state value track is different from the incremental and absolute value tracks. The purpose of the state value track is to provide a mapping between the absolute position and some other variable used by the system connected to the encoder. Ohtomo does not provide any such teaching. Hence, Applicant submits that there are additional grounds for allowing Claims 5 and 10.

Regarding Claims 4 and 9, the Examiner has not pointed to any teaching in Ohtomo of a track constructed from a light sensitive reflective medium as claimed in these claims. Hence, Applicant submits that there are additional grounds for allowing Claims 4 and 9.

The Examiner indicated that Claims 2 and 7 would be allowable if rewritten in independent form. The above amendments provide the required redrafting of these claims.

I hereby certify that this paper is being sent by FAX to 571-273-8300.

Respectfully Submitted,



Calvin B. Ward
Registration No. 30,896
Date: Jan. 23, 2006

Avago Technologies, LTD.
P.O. Box 1920
Denver, CO 80201-1920
Telephone (925) 855-0413
Telefax (925) 855-9214